

New-York Weekly Museum.

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ASSIZE of BREAD,

Established in Common Council, Dec. 5, 1787.
A Loaf of inspected superfine Wheat Flour, to weigh Two Pounds Five Ounces, for Six-Pence.

A Loaf of Rye Flour, to weigh One Pound Twelve Ounces, for Three Pence.

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From the LOUNGER.

Temper and constitutional good spirits oftener the cause of happiness than genius and abilities, illustrated in the situations of Tom Sanguine and Ned Prospect.

To the Author of the Lounger.

SIR,

NO complaints are more commonly made, or more readily listened to, than those of genius neglected, of talents unrewarded, of merit overlooked. That these complaints should often be made on slight pretences, may easily be accounted for from the effects of self-love and of conceit; and that people should attend to them with indulgence will not be wondered at, when we reflect that we are naturally inclined to favour those whose circumstances do not awaken our envy, especially if they furnish us with the means of decrying others whose situation excites it.

But even where genius is actually found to languish in obscurity, or to pine in indigence, the world is not always to be blamed for its neglect. Genius is often too proud to ask favours which the world is too proud to offer; or too bashful to display abilities which others are too busy to seek out. Besides that the splendid qualities of which it boasts are often less fitted for the province it has chosen than much more moderate abilities, it sometimes allows them to be mixed with failings, which render their possessor less easily made happy, and those around him less disposed to contribute to his happiness. Temper, moderation, and humility, a toleration of folly, and attention to trifles, are endowments necessary in the commerce with mankind; often as useful, and generally more attractive, than wisdom, learning, eloquence, or wit, when attended with arrogance, ill-nature, an ungracious manner, or a forbidding address.

Tom Sanguine and Ned Prospect were school-fellows. Sanguine was the first boy of the school in point of learning, and very often its leader in every thing. The latter distinction it cost him many a black eye to maintain, as he generally had a battle with every lad who disputed his pre-eminence, or who objected to any project he had laid down for his companions. Sometimes he was thrown entirely out of his command, and would be whole days in a state of proscription from his fellows, attended only by one or two little boys, whom he either awed or bribed to continue of his party.

Prospect had a certain influence too, but it was acquired by different means. He had no pretensions to learning, and almost constantly neglected

or failed in the tasks that were set him; yet he was a favourite with his masters, from a certain liveliness which looked like genius, and a certain attention to them which looked like application; and with the boys, he was always ready to join any plan which the forward could devise, or the bold could execute. He was in friendship with every one, and did not care with whom he was in friendship; of jealousy or rivalry he was perfectly devoid, and often returned the assistance which Sanguine afforded him at their exercises, by conciliatory endeavours to accommodate differences between him and some of their companions. As for himself, he never remembered quarrels, or resented affronts; disappointments of every kind he forgot; indeed, if a school allusion may be allowed, there was scarce a past tense in his ideas; they always looked to the future.

When they rose into manhood and life, the two young gentlemen retained the same characteristic difference as when at school. Sanguine was soon remarked for his abilities, and easily flattered himself that every advancement would be open to them. He looked to the goal in business or ambition, without troubling himself to examine the ground between. Full of that pride and self-importance to which he thought his talents entitled him, he would not degrade them by an application to the ordinary means by which inferior men attain success. He would not stoop to solicit what he thought his merit gave him a right to expect: To conciliate the great, he called servility; to be obliged to his equals, he termed dependence. In argument, he was warm and dogmatical; in opposition haughty and contemptuous; he was proud to show the fallacy of reputed wisdom, and sought for opportunities of treating folly with disdain. His interiors he loved to awe into silence; and in company with those above him, he often retired into a proud indignant silence himself. To be easily pleased or amused he thought the mark of a light and frivolous mind; and, as few people cared to be at the expence, he seldom received either pleasure or amusement. When he might have bestowed these on others, he often did not think it worth his while to bestow them. For his learning, his knowledge, or his wit, he demanded such an audience as he rarely could find; and among men of middling capacity, of whom the bulk of society is formed, one half of Sanguine's acquaintance dreaded his talents, and the other half denied them. In his friendships, he was warm and violent; but they were generally connections in which he was rather to give than to find support, rather to confer than to receive obligation.

With such a cast of mind and disposition, Sanguine, notwithstanding all his natural and all his acquired abilities, has succeeded very ill in life. Of these (and they were but few) by whom he was neither hated nor feared, scarce any one was interested to promote his success. There is always so much of selfishness in our exertions for others, as to claim a sort of property in the good we do them; and him who, like Sanguine, does not allow that claim, we seldom wish to oblige a second time. Nor were his genius and knowledge, great

as they were allowed to be, better suited to the ordinary affairs of the world, than those of a much lower order. He often despised that mediocrity which was a fitter instrument for his purpose than all his boasted excellence: He laboured to shine where he should have been contented to convince; to astonish and to dazzle where it ought to have been his object to persuade and to win.

The neglects of the world Sanguine resented more than he endeavoured to overcome; and having long lost all hopes of success in it, now employs the powers of his fancy and of his eloquence, to degrade those dignities which he has failed to reach, and to depreciate those advantages he has been unable to attain. He saunters about in places of public resort, like the Evil Genius of the time, sickening at every prosperous, and enjoying every untoward event; suffering without compassion, and unfortunate without the dignity which a good mind allows to misfortune.

Prospect, whose abilities did not promise much eminence in any of the learned professions, was bred a merchant. His master found him not very attentive to his business; but exceedingly serviceable to him and his family in every thing else. He frequently forgot to make the proper entries in the books; but of the little commissions of his master's wife and children, he took particular care; and once excused himself for a mistake with regard to a valuable cargo from the West-Indies, by shewing how much he had been occupied about a parroquet and a monkey for the young ladies. To himself he made a sort of apology for these neglects, from an idea, that in trade nothing was worth attending to but in the capital; and talked with great fluency, and an appearance of information, on the plans he had formed for entering upon a large scale of commerce in London. To London accordingly he went; but found there that he was still distant from the immediate scene of the trade he had chiefly studied: And, after spending, in amusement rather than in dissipation, half the stock from which he was to have raised a princely fortune, he procured recommendations to a house in Jamaica, and embarked for that island with the full resolution of being as rich as Alderman Beckford before he returned. He failed of being as rich, but he was fully as happy, and in the course of that happiness spent all the remainder of his patrimony. He afterwards visited several of the American provinces, without any increase of fortune, or decrease of good humour; and at last returned home with no money in his purse, and but little information in his mind, but with that flow of animal spirits which no ill success could overcome, and that sort of buzzing idea of future good fortune, which no experience of disappointment has ever been able to drive out of his head.

By the favour of a person of considerable interest, whom his officious civility had in some instance happened to oblige, he has obtained a small pension, on which he makes shift to live, and to get into tolerable company, being admitted as a good-natured oddity, who never offends, and is never offended. He has now given up his plans for bettering his private fortune, except in so far as they are connected with the prosperity of his

country, having turned his thoughts entirely to politics and to finance. I know not if it was an ill-natured amusement which I received the other morning from Mr. Pitt's attack his old acquaintance *Sanguine* in the coffee-house, and drive him from the fire-place to the window, from the window to the door, and from the door out into the street, with a paper of observations on Mr Pitt's plan for reducing the national debt. *Sanguine* was dumb with vexation and contempt, which *Prospect* (who was full of bustle and of enjoyment from this new-sprung scheme) very innocently construed into the silence of attention, and concluded his pursuit, by thrusting the paper into the others's hand, telling him, that when next they met he should be glad to have his sentiments on the probability of the plan, and the justness of the calculations.

It would, I believe, Sir, considerably increase the stock of human happiness, if you could persuade men like Mr *Sanguine*, that misanthropy comfortable as it is, is yet more an indulgence than a virtue; that a war with the world is generally founded on injustice; and that neither the yieldings of complacency, nor the sportfulness of good humour, are inconsistent with the dignity of wisdom. I am, &c.

MODERATUS.

The F O O L, NUMBER XIII.

AFFECTATION is a vice that I imagine arises wholly from a corrupt taste, a very extravagant, and an immoderate, as well as mistaken desire of pleasing, and distinguishing ourselves.

The affected and finical air taints the best things, and whatever good qualities a man has, he wants but this one raily to make himself ridiculous. There is my friend Humphrey, knows how, and can (if he would), be very good company, but by using so many finical airs, and high flown out-of-the-way words in his discourse, that he disgusts all the company he goes into, and of course is shunned by all his acquaintance as a disagreeable coxcomb.—If my fair friend Eliza would speak to be understood; if she did not affect too far-fetch'd expressions; if she did not disguise the sound of her voice, which is naturally soft and harmonious; if being hail and of a florid complexion, she did not constantly complain of sickness, she would pass well for a woman of sense; but as the case now stands, all that have any sense, have the greatest aversion towards her.

If we have an ambition of pleasing, we should stick close to nature. Whatever is fictitious and affected, is always insipid and disgusting. Maria has very good qualities, wit, beauty and merit; and yet is not in the least taking, because she continually exercises herself in counterfeiting others; she mimicks the walk of this lady, the voice of that; she turns her eyes in a way that is unnatural; she opens and shuts her mouth in time and measure. She is like a machine, and a very piece of clock work; she busies herself in the imitation of good patterns, but all she does is offensive; in short she is a bad copy of excellent originals.

I would not be thought to deny people the submitting themselves to the humours of the mode. For singularity (I mean not acting what is universally acted) is as much affectation as any thing I have mentioned. The *fashion* seems extravagant, yet when it is established by almost all the world, it is our part also to follow it, if we do not exceed the *fully* of the inventors of it. For a man now-a-days in a high-crowned hat, and a pair of breeches as wide as petticoats, would make but a comical figure, and be a just matter of ridicule.

February 5, 1789.

A Description of a certain Personage commonly called a GENTLEMAN.

THE first requisite for a gentleman is either an independent fortune, a pension at court, the bar, pulpit, or camp; or a subsistence procured by some of the various dark means implied, when we say of any one, *nobody knows how he lives*: every one in these capacities arrogating that honorary distinction. Your gentleman scorns to merit his bread by any useful, manual occupation; or to acknowledge any as belonging to the fraternity, who does.

By idleness your gentleman preserves his limbs supple and delicate; and attains that easy, careless air, that negligent swing of the arms, and that graceful step, which are considered as essentials to gentility. That this is matter of fact is evident, as many a worthy person, without these accomplishments, is stigmatized by the name of a clown; while with them, many a worthless fellow is respected as a fine gentleman.

Another needful requisite is that lofty assurance in behaviour, which independence confers, and which others assume for that very reason. This, with gay fantastical cloaths, attracts regard; and if a few round oaths are judiciously interspersed in conversation, they give more dignity and life to it, and enable a gentleman to talk nonsense with a tolerable grace.

A gentleman passes his time at horse-races, theatres, and bagnios, that he may be esteemed a knowing-one, a critic, and a man of gallantry. In brief, a current gentleman is the more completely so, the more he is devoted to pleasure; and the more he shows by continually humming the sag ends of tunes, that he is as much above thinking, as above doing any thing to a good purpose; and the best word that any one of the common fry of gentlemen deserves, is, that he is a worthless it is well if he is a harmless animal, too many of them being mischievous ones.

A pathetic Exclamation by a WOMAN of PLEASURE.

OH! did the daughters of virtue know our sufferings! did they see our hearts torn with anguish amidst the affectation of gaiety, which our faces are obliged to assume! our bodies tortured by disease, our minds with that consciousness which they cannot lose!—did they know, did they think of this—their censures are just; but their pity, perhaps, might spare the wretches whom their justice should condemn.

Foreign Intelligence.

H A N A U, October 25.

On the 21st, a notice was sent to all the departments, informing them that the residence of the Court transferred for some time from Munich to Mannheim. Baron Oberndorf, the Minister, immediately set off for Munich, to prepare for the journey of all those who belong to the Court.

W A R S A W, Nov. 4.

The King and the diet act unanimously in every thing, and have already given the Empress to understand, they must be considered as a neutral and independent nation.

This stroke, evidently brought about through the declaration of the King of Prussia, who keeps all his troops ready for marching and action, (though none of them have yet actually marched) cannot

fail of causing the Turks to persist in the prosecution of a war, in which they have hitherto appeared to maintain an evident superiority.

GOTTENBURGH, Nov. 1.

Mr. Elliot, on the 24th ult. wrote to his Secretary at Copenhagen, that Prince Charles of Hesse having attempted to levy contributions of money upon the Swedes, for the support of the troops under his command—his Swedish Majesty had declared this to be a breach of the existing armistice, and that he would prefer open war, sooner than see his subjects liable to such impositions. To prevent any disagreeable consequences from such an event, Mr. Elliot, accompanied by the Prussian minister immediately set out for the Danish camp.

This transaction of the Prince must doubtless have been unknown to, and authorized by his Danish Majesty: As a few days preceding, Comte Bernstorff had signified to the Prussian Envoy, his masters full concurrence in the arrangements which had been made by the British and Prussian Courts.

The convention which was to have expired on the 16th of October, was further prolonged to the 13th inst. and since that period has been again continued to the 15th of May, 1789. This prolongation is the first article of the new treaty; the second is, That the Swedes shall take possession of the place one day after the Danes have quitted them. Thirdly, That there shall not be a Danish soldier left in Sweden by the 13th of Nov. Fourthly, That the sick shall be sent out of Sweden free and unmolested. Fifthly, That notice shall be given fifteen days both before the expiration of the truce, or in case of any thing being undertaken afterwards; and sixthly, all places are to be delivered up in their former state.

American Intelligence.

H A R T F O R D, January 20.

Last Tuesday afternoon a child of Mr. John Standish, of Weathersfield, about three years old, was crossing the street, it was met by a Sleigh, with a man and woman in it, which passing over the child, killed it almost instantly. The conduct of these travellers was somewhat singular—as soon as the accident happened, the man stepped out of the sleigh, took up the child and carried it into the house, and informed the family it was much hurt, and immediately drove off with precipitation. Who the persons are or where they belong is not known.

R I C H M O N D, January 21.

Extract of a letter from Washington, December 24.

"We have just received an account of the Indians attacking a small company of travellers coming in from Kentucky in the wilderness;—one man of the name of Nash is killed, and two wounded; the remainder effected a retreat, although pursued for several miles, and reached Martin station with the wounded men. This proves how little dependence is to be put in the solemn promises made by the Cherokee Chiefs to Major Moore last September, of engaging that the Kentucky path should remain unmolested, provided we did not assist North-Carolina in carrying on the war against them. True it is emigrants to Kentucky has all got through safe,—and this of itself is a great matter."

Extract of a letter from French-Broad, Dec. 12.

"Governor Sevier is just returned from an excursion into the Indian country, he has captured 27 women and children, without any person being killed on either side. His object was prisoners to redeem these taken by Galleespy's fort.

He took a white man with the Indians, and since has sent him back with a letter to the Chiefs, offering an exchange of prisoners, and assuring them, that this effort should be his last; provided hostilities terminated on their part.—It is but fair play we give the last blow, as the Indians gave the first."

PHILADELPHIA, January 29.

Tuesday next is appointed for the meeting of the honourable the general assembly of this Commonwealth, at the state house in this city.

On Saturday night last, Thomas Shepherd, an honest, sober, and industrious porter, living near the hospital, was attacked in his house by villains, who, after beating him in so shocking a manner as to leave him almost lifeless, robbed him of all they could carry away, particularly about forty five pounds of money, which the poor man had been, with incessant application, and under miserable health a long time gathering.

A number of the wheel-barrow-men escaped from the jail on Monday night last, but we hear were yesterday retaken by the vigilance of the sheriff's officers.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 7.

Yesterday arrived, after a passage of 46 days from London, the ship Hope, Captain Service, who informs, that his Britannic Majesty was alive when this ship sailed; but his recovery was despaired of. The Hope spoke with the Dashwood Packet, on Saturday last. Her arrival may be hourly expected.

The Sloop Maria, Captain Elliot, from Charleston for this port, is put in at New-Haven.

Captain Kean, of the brig Revolution, arrived at Philadelphia from Batavia, informs that a ship belonging to Messrs Lynch and Stoughton, of this city, and a Capt. Skinner of Philadelphia, was at Bauwia, lading for the Cape of Good Hope.

The Ship Jenny, Capt. Thomson, passed the freights of Sunda, on her voyage to Canton, four months after her departure from this city—the shortest passage yet made.

On the 4th of November arrived at Savanna-lamar, the ship Mavinhe, Richard Keefe, master, from this port, which place he left the 5th of October, and met with a gale of wind off the coast, which obliged him to throw part of the lumber overboard, henceoops, &c.

A few days ago, a new brig, commanded by Captain Lewis, from Salem, bound to Baltimore, was cast away on Hog-Island, near Cape Charles, where she was entirely lost, with a valuable cargo, and two thousand dollars in specie. The people were all saved.

Captain John Justus, of the brig Mermaid, belonging to Philadelphia, on his passage, homeward bound, from Port-au-Prince, was cast away in a heavy gale of wind, on the 5th of December, on the Hogsties. He informs that the Spanish Packet, from this port for the Havannah; a schooner from Baltimore, bound to the Cape; a sloop from New-London; a British snow, either from this port or Philadelphia, with Egg-Harbour plank on board; a brig unknown, and a schooner from St. Thomas, were cast away on those fatal rocks about the same time. A schooner from Eustatia, Morrison, master, bound to North-Carolina, was lost on Crooked Island. Captain Justus and his crew were taken off the rocks by Captain Tatem, of Bermuda, who treated them with great humanity, and landed them on Turk's-Island. The

Wreckers or Moon Curfers, informed Capt. Justus that there were 15 sail of vessels cast away on the Hogsties, in this and a preceding gale, which happened two or three days before. Captain Justus acknowledges the kind treatment of Captain Stow, likewise of Bermuda, who brought his mate, himself and boy from Turk's-Island to Norfolk, in Virginia, free from all charges or expences whatever.

An act has passed the legislature further to continue the present treasurer in office. They have also passed an act for the relief of persons who were indebted to confiscated estates, and have tendered payment of the same to the treasurer before the first day of November last.

The assembly, on Tuesday last, had under consideration the bill for confining vagrants and common prostitutes to hard labour, as well without as within the Bridewell, when, after some debate, the principles of the bill was agreed to.

CIRCUIT COURTS are appointed to be held at the times and places following, to wit,

At the court-house at Poughkeepsie, in Dutchess county, on the third Tuesday in February inst.

At the court-house at Claverack, in the county of Columbia, on the second Tuesday in March next.

At the court-room in the exchange, in the city of New-York, on the first Tuesday in April next.

Foreign intelligence received by the ship Hope from London.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 15.

On the 3d inst. the cannon of the Seraglio announced the favourite news received from the Grand Vizir, who, on the 21st of September, attacked the Austrian camp, in a valley about two leagues from Caransebes, and after an obstinate struggle, forced the enemy to retreat, and pursued them for the space of three hours, with great slaughter, and took several pieces of artillery, with arms, accoutrements and baggage, which the flying army had abandoned. The Grand Vizir has fixed his head quarters at Mehadin. This intelligence was no sooner divulged, than the courtiers and the clergy proclaimed the Sultan Gazi, Victorious! and on the 10th inst. a proclamation to this effect was read to all the mosques of this capital: A religious ceremony answerable to general thanksgiving in Christendom, which is to take place over all the Ottoman Empire.

Oct. 22. Letters just arrived from Akise, advise, that the Turks have obtained an important advantage over the joint forces of the Russians and Georgians, in the neighbourhood of Tiflis, in which they have taken a considerable number of prisoners.

P A R I S Nov. 24.

Great changes are about to take place in our Ministry. Yesterday the comte de Brienne gave his last ministerial dinner, and is expected to resign in form either to-day or to-morrow. The Comte de Puysegur is to come in in his stead, backed with the powerful influence of the whole house of Conde. The Comte de Montmorin is to set off for Constantinople the 28th or 29th instant, and then the Count de St. Priest is to be invested with the direction of foreign affairs. Certain it is, that, amidst all our efforts to restore tranquillity to Europe, our own intestine divisions become daily more and more alarming.

From the Lower Rhine, Nov. 28. The Courier, so long expected from Peterburgh at Berlin, is at length arrived, and now we have every reason to expect being involved in the war, even before the expiration of the year.

L O N D O N, Dec. 9.

The following is a copy of the official report of the state of the King's health, sent by his Physicians to the Lord in Waiting at St. James's:

"Kew-House, Sunday morning 10 o'clock.

"His Majesty had some hours of quiet-sleep, and this morning is more composed than he was yesterday.

Signed by G. Baker.
T. Gisborne.

The divisions among the three different ranks of people in France, are growing every day more alarming and violent, and we fear will shortly amount to a civil commotion. We shall at the first leisure opportunity resume the discourse on the present situation of France.

The Danish forces have totally abandoned Sweden. But some difference has occurred between the Prince of Hesse and the King of Sweden, from the former's having insisted that the sum of 100,000 dollars should be paid the King of Denmark, as a contribution, in the space of four months.

At a meeting of the "New-York Society for the Encouragement of American Manufactures," it was unanimously agreed to open a subscription to raise a Fund for establishing Manufactures in this city, upon such a plan as may be agreed on. Each share to be ten pounds.

The money to be paid immediately after the society is organized. A meeting to be called for that purpose as soon as fifty shares are subscribed.

To employ the poor (particularly at this inclement season) is an object really charitable—they must be supported. The industrious poor feel a pride in supporting themselves. To employ them to work up the raw materials which kind Providence has given us, will give bread to thousands, and we flatter ourselves will call down a blessing upon our country.

Such of our fellow citizens as would wish to encourage this undertaking, are requested to call on the standing committee, or send their names, and they will be waited on.

The present committee are,

Henry Pope,	Henry Ten Brook,
White Malack,	Francis Van Dyke,
Ezekiel Robins,	Jacob Hallat.

Feb. 4.

T O B E L E T,
THAT large and commodious House and Stable, No. 37, Broad-street, corner of Duke-street, now in the occupation of Mr. Nathan. Enquire of Doctor Charlton.

New-York, February 7, 1789.

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A large Royal Folio,
Containing Twenty-four Anatomical Tables of the Human Muscles, and a compleat System of the Blood Vessels and Nerves, With Tables of Explanation, and upwards of Sixty Elegant Copper-Plates.
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The COURT of APOLLO.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

If upon perusal you think the following deserves a place in the Weekly Museum, your inserting it in your next, will much oblige yours,

To Miss B—H—, at B—c.

LET vulgar beauties practise on our hearts,
With all their various train of little arts;
The lure of tutor'd looks, the winning smile;
Each studied air, and each delusive wile;
'Tis thine alone in every step to please
By graceful nature's sweet attractive ease.
Devoid of art to captivate or shine,
Careless you wound, and kill without design;
'Tis some distinguish'd, some peculiar part,
In other nymphs alone, that charms the heart,
But ev'ry beauty in thy form divine,
And ev'ry grace in sweet assemblage join;
'Tis not thy faultless symmetry of frame,
Nor melting eyes, whence keenest glances beam;
'Tis not thy cheeks, where native beauty glows,
Fresh as the blooming morn, or new-born rose,
Nor snowy breasts alone that I admire,
(Tho each my raptur'd bosom sets on fire.)
All croud united on my wond'ring eyes,
All all the beauties in thy form surprise.
Add, that bright virtue's flame thy bosom warms,
Refines thy beauties, and improves thy charms;
Sweet sentiments thy mind adorn and grace,
The first in merit, as the first in face.
Oh! were I equal to the noble theme,
Or glow'd the poet's, like the lover's flame,
Thy charms immortal in my verse should shine,
And fair Venus's fame should yield to thine.
Meantime dear maid, accept these humble strains
And sweetly smiling overpay my pains;
Design in return, O deign a kind regard,
And give my love the poets just reward.
New-York, February 4, 1789.

The Rich and Young should marry.

THOSE that are rich, and in the bloom of life,
May wed and prove the comforts of a wife;
But who postpone the bliss till past their prime,
Must pay large interest for neglect of time.

A NECDOTE.

A noble instance of generosity recorded by Plutarch.

A Slave, having determined the death of his master, entered his chamber to execute his purpose at a time when others were with him: the intent was as evident as the mistake: the master enquired the cause of his resolution, and owned it was a just one, instead of ordering him the tortures, he gave him his liberty; and he found him, to the last hour of his life, the most affectionate of his friends.

THE MORALIST.

ON FALSE EMULATION

THERE is nothing affords more frequent occasion of ridicule, than that false emulation which reigns among most men, by which they study rather to win respect, than to deserve esteem. There is this difference, however, between the qualities of the head, and those of the heart; the pains we take to cultivate the former, are often to no purpose; but the labour of the latter is never lost; it is a plain direction given us by nature herself, which way we ought chiefly to turn our application. The endeavour to be good, never fails to produce goodness; but the endeavour to be witty, or polite, very often produces folly and affectation. As the satirical and comic poets have frequently exposed characters of this lost kind, with an entertaining variety of humour, one would think their raillery might be of some use to drive this kind of folly into their proper road, and to send them to the moralist for that improvement, of which only they are capable.

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**TO BE SOLD,**

On easy terms of payment, or  
T O B E L E T.

On improving leases for a suitable time,  
**S**EVERAL very valuable bodies of  
Land, in the states of New-York  
and Pennsylvania, near the boundary  
line. They lay very conveniently for the  
navigation of Delaware and Susquehanna,  
and are all adjacent to, or intersected by the new roads in Pennsylvania to the state line and Teoga. These lands abound with mill seats, and meadow ground. Those in Pennsylvania are free from quit rent. Lots will be given to the settlers for places of worship and school-houses. Apply at No. 47, Wall-street, New-York, to  
Dec. 23, 1788. LUDLOW & GOOLD.

By order of the Hon. John Sloss Hobart, Esq.  
one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of  
Judicature of the State of New-York:

**N**OTICE is hereby given to John Freebody, of New-Port, in the State of Rhode-Island, an absent debtor, and all others whom it may concern, that on application of one of the creditors of the said John Freebody to the said Justice, and in pursuance of an act of the people of the state of New-York represented in senate and assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the 4th day of April, 1786—He the said Justice hath directed all the estate, real and personal, of the said John Freebody, within this state, to be seized; and that unless he, the said John Freebody, an absent debtor, as aforesaid, shall return and discharge his debts within one year after the date hereof, all his estate, real and personal, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his debts. Dated this 21st day of October, 1788. 29

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For the information of the Public, the following extracts respecting the character of the LOUNGER are subjoined.

"MANY of the papers in this work, will be found replete with good sense and elegant writing; and several of them enriched with pathetic touches of nature, or genuine strokes of humour. We have perused with particular pleasure those papers which have the signature of Z. for which the public is indebted to Mr. Mackenzie, the ingenious author of the man of feeling.

"We could with great pleasure enrich our Journal with extracts from this entertaining miscellany; but as few readers of taste will deny themselves the pleasure of perusing these volumes, we shall only transcribe the just and interesting account which is here given of a man, &c."

Monthly Review, Nov. 1787.

THE fashion of literary publication, which England seems so long to have rejected, Scotland (now, it would appear, arrived at the Augustan era of her literature) has, for some years, successfully adopted; and to Mr. Mackenzie (author of those admired novels—The Man of Feeling; The Man of the World, &c.) with the assistance, it appears, of the same gentleman who were his colleagues in the "Mirror," we are now under the title of the "Lounge," indebted for an assemblage of papers conducted on the same principle as the preceding ones from the same quarter, but penned with more elegance, more acumen, and more of that enlarged knowledge of the follies and foibles of human nature, which can never be illustrated with accuracy but by men who (trusting not to mere book information) possess opportunities of mixing even as Loungeers in the various scenes of busy life, with talents to give to such scenes animation, whether with the pen or the pencil. European Mag. July, 1787.

Such encomiums as these have seldom been given to any periodical publications since the days of Addison; many papers in the Lounge will be found superior to those in the Spectator, and will form a necessary supplement to that work.

N. B. A few copies will be printed on a fine paper, to supply such gentlemen as choose to subscribe previous to publication.

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1789.